REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,337.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGHERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. "ARCOLA," 1,762 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. M. BUCKE, as above from Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 23rd October. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ARCOLA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. SHAW, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1875 at 4 P. M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves Negapatam 17
„ Carwar	Nov. 1	„ Pondicherry 17
„ Mangalore	2	„ Madras 14
„ Cannanore	3	„ Musulapatam 15
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Cocanada 16
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam 17
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam 17
„ Cochin	5	„ Sopapore 18
„ Alleppey	5	„ False Point 19
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA 21
„ Colombo	8	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves BUSREH 17
„ Kurrachee	Nov. 2	„ Mahomerah 17
„ Guadur	6	„ Fao 17
„ Jask	7	„ Bushire 19
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Bahrein 20
„ Linga	11	„ Linga 24
„ Bushire	13	„ Bunder Abbas 26
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Muscat 28
„ Bussreh	14	Dec.
Arrive Busreh		„ Kurrachee 3
		Arrive BOMBAY 6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. CROWDER, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 1st November, 1875, at 4 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. AVERY, as above on TUESDAY, the 2nd November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Honnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 8th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	NOV.	
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st	Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	8th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	17th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd	Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain J. H. TORRICK, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Medina and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 19th October, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

FROM GLASGOW.	LIVERPOOL.	BOMBAY.
TONS H.P.	SATURDAY.	SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY.
EUROPA..... 2277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept. 10th Nov.
UTOPIA 2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA 2290 500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS ..... „ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

THE CARADOC (S.S.) has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and will be DISCHARGED in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are hereby REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT for and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted unless duly CERTIFIED by the CAPTAIN before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M. at their rooms, Military Square No. 1, Fort, 5 Cases Black woolen cloth, 2 cases Fancy Children Toy Watches,

5 Cases curtain paper, 1 case glass ware, 1 Bale Twist.
105 Bags red chillies, a few moras of sandalwood, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME CHANDELIERS.

ON THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P.M., on the first floor of their Auction Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, Fort.

An Invoice of Chandeliers containing :—4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 lights chandeliers, for candles, gas and kerosine, 6 lights chandeliers, gas lanterns 1, 2, 3 lights, wall glass brackets and assortment of hanging and table lamps of various patterns, spare globes, shades and shimneys, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 3 MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman.
The Prince of Wales Phaeton by Lambert, Queen Street, Long Acre, which can be converted into Mail Phaeton or Waggonette with moveable top. Expressly made to order with inspection.

ALSO

Two very handsome English built Broughams by E. Kesterton and Davis.
One handsome nearly new English built Waggonette.
One Four seated Phaeton.
One Landau Sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No. 98 of 1871, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Muncadum, Plaintiff, vs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, Defendant.

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1875, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Henry Gamble, Esq., with the consent of all parties interested therein, in pursuance of the direction contained in the order made in this Suit on the 3rd day of August, 1875, the following valuable landed property viz :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, shops and buildings standing thereon, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 364 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2364, and bounded as follows : That is to say, on or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on the west by Borah Bazar Street, on the north by property of Cowerjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and on the south by property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N. B.—The above property itself will be sold and not merely the right title and interest as before advertised.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PHOSPHODYNE.

WE regret that owing to the DELAY attending the ARRIVAL of the S. S. DECCAN'S CARGO, we shall be UNABLE to EXECUTE ORDERS for the above VALUABLE MEDICINE until the 10th or 11th November. All orders received have been registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. MACKAY, will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, positively on WEDNESDAY, 10th November. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

The EUROPA made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 28 days, including all stoppages.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL
BY THE
CARANDINI
OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.
PATRONISED BY
HIS R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL APPEAR :—

MADAME CARANDINI (*Soprano.*)
MISS FANNIE CARANDINI (*Contralto.*)
MISS LIZZIE CARANDINI (*Contralto.*)
MR. WALTER SHERWIN (*Tenor.*)
MR. EDWARD AMERY (*Basso.*)

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN NIGHTLY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	Rs. 2
Pit	„ 1

Family Ticket to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 26th October 1875.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.—THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of MALCOLM MCPHERSON, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. BUTHELL. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of Col. THACKER. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of the late C. W. HAWKINS, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th November, or earlier date, a pucca built BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, containing Dining, Drawing, 3 Bed, 4 Dressing, and 4 Bath Rooms. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NEW GOODS PER P. & O. STEAMER.

GOLD LACES.

GOLD EDGING.

GOLD TRACING.

GOLD CLIVETS.

GOLD BUTTONS.

GOLD LACE BELTS.

GOLD SWORD KNOTS.

GOLD WIRE STAFF LACE.

GOLD BULLION EPAULETS.

GOLD STARS and CROWNS.

GENERAL'S BELTS and SASHES.

STAFF and INFANTRY 'TASCHES.

HELMETS.

BLACK MILLED DOE.

BLUE STAFF SERGE.

PEARL SILK LONG HOSE.

MINIATURE MEDALS.

WHITE CORDED RIBBON.

SADDLE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.

FOLDING COURT HATS.

SILVER CROWNS and STARS.

BADGES.

MOHAIR LACE.

MOHAIR BRAID and EDGING.

MOHAIR OLIVETS and TRACING.

LINEN COLLARS.

WHITE SHIRTS with MILITARY FRONTS.

WHITE SHIRTS with PLAIN FRONTS.

OXFORD SHIRTS.

FRENCH PRINTED SHIRTS.

ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

PORTMANTEAUS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS TO THE "ROYAL TOURIST" AND "ENTRE ACTE," BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED—CAPITAL £1,000,000.

CLAIMS for LOSS per Steam Ship COROMANDEL have been PAID IN FULL.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for SPECIAL CARS for the conveyance of the CHILDREN to the FETE on the 10th proximo must be made in WRITING to the Undersigned before the 2nd proximo, after which no application will be received. Applications for 2,500 children have already been registered.

JOHN Y. LANG,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th October 1875.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—THE FANCY BAZAAR in AID of the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, 13th, MONDAY, 15th, and TUESDAY, 16th November. Ladies who have neither taken Stalls nor made other arrangements with Stall-holders for the SALE of their CONTRIBUTIONS are REQUESTED to SEND them to Dr. ARNOTT, European General Hospital, on or before 8th November, and arrangements for their distribution will be made by the Committee.

ROBERT EWING.
H. J. HADOW.
Honorary Secretaries Bazaar Committee.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, FORT.—Just received per S. S. AVOCA, a large consignment of ASSORTED GOODS in anticipation of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES'S ARRIVAL. Also a first class complete set of 4-in-hand Harness, several sets of double and single Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, and Chandeliers. Magnificent Dutch work Tea Services.

FOR SALE.—A JUBBULPOOR SHAMIANA, 25 feet square. Price, Rs. 400.

All information for buying and selling Carriages and Horses can be obtained from

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.
No. 5, Hummum Street Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In order to meet the requirements of Passengers who may wish to visit Bombay during the ENSUING HOLIDAYS, the Company have decided to run SPECIAL TRAINS from AHMEDABAD to BOMBAY and back, calling at the principal intermediate Stations daily, from the 1st to the 15th November inclusive.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued at a single fare and a half for the double journey, which will be available for return by any train during the month of November, and they will also be available to and from any Station in Bombay between Grant Road and Colaba inclusive.

The Trains will run as follows :—

Down Trains.				Up Trains.			
Stations.	Leave at	Return Fares to Bombay. 1st class Rs. a.	2nd class Rs. a.	3rd class Rs. a.	Stations.	Leave at	Return Fares to Bombay. 1st class Rs. a.	2nd class Rs. a.	3rd class Rs. a.
Colaba	A.M. 6-15				Ahmedabad	A.M. 6-15	35	15	16	13	9	9
Grant Road	6 45				Baroda	9-20	28	10	13	5	7	10
	P.M.				Broach	11-15	23	7	11	0	6	5
Bulsar	12-17	14	3	6	11	3	19		P.M.				
Surat	2-50	19	4	9	6	5	3	Surat	1-2	19	4	9	6	5	3
Broach	4-30	23	7	11	6	6	2	Bulsar	3-48	14	3	6	11	3	12
Baroda	6-45	28	10	13	7	10	0	Grant Road							
Ahmedabad	arve. 9-20	35	15	16	12	9	0	Colaba arrive.	9-25	9-45					

For times of Departure and Fares from intermediate Stations see the Special Time Bills exhibited at all Stations.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE TENT FOR SALE, Rs. 425, 18 by 14 complete with Carpets, Chicks, &c. WM. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—MAIL PHAETON convertible into a Waggonette, with pair of Bay Australians and Plated Harness. WM. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU by LAURIE and MARNER, with a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, about 17 hands high. Apply to Mr. BROMLEY, Cumballa Hill, or No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

HORSES FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME TEAM of BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS just landed ex S. S. GOLCONDA, perfectly broken-in, age 4 and 5 years, all go in single, double and 4 together, also quiet ladies' Saddle Horse.

Another very handsome pair of CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, 5 years, very fast, showy in Saddle and Harness.

A large pair of BLACK AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, 16h. 2 ins., 5 years, thoroughly broken-in.

And few other Arabs and Australian Horses.

Apply at the Byculla Commission Stables to

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A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS,
ILLUSTRATED
BY
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THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7	4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8½ ft. by 10 ...	8	14
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11	4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8	8			

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3	12	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5	12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6 ft. by 9 ...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7	10
6 ft. by 10 ...	5	8	7½ ft. by 13 ...	8	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

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	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32	... per doz. Rs.	7	8
32 in. by 45	... „ „	10	8
32 in. by 54	... „ „	12	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERING AND SHIKAR STUFFS.
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.

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CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS	Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2. CAVITE BRAND	Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, do. do.	... do. 50	No. 3, CIGARS	do. 40

The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
In Splendid Condition.

NOBLE	Per 1,000 Rs. 13 8	THOMSON'S	Per 1,000 Rs. 14 0
DAWSON'S	„ „ 14 0	DINDIGULS	„ „ 16 0

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Manufactured of selected Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.

LEISURE HOUR...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 12 | BABINGTON'S ...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 0
OFFICE.....Per Box of 100, Re. 1-6

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SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,
Per Tin, Rs. 1.
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for CIGARETTES, per Tin, Rs. 1-8.
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil, per Box, Rs. 2-8.

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.
A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!
National Song.
Composed by BRINLEY RICHARDS.

Song with Words and Piano Accompaniment ..... Rs. 2-0
Pianoforte, arrangement by Brinley Richards ..... „ 2-0
Pianoforte, easy arrangement by B. Richards ..... „ 1-8
Pianoforte, easy Duet by B. Richards ..... „ 2-0
* Pianoforte, very easy, fingered ..... „ 0-8
Pianoforte, easy Duet by B. Richards ..... „ 1-8
Pianoforte, very easy, 'Home Treasures' ..... „ 1-4

* Pianoforte, very easy, fingered. "Dew Drops" ..... Rs. 0-8
*The arrangements marked * are also available for the Harmonium.*
Arranged for Military Band ..... „ 3-0
Arranged for Orchestral Band ..... „ 3-0

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S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

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Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard..... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
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Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 26TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed heavy, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales; but spot prices were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 8,000, actual imports 10,000 bales.

From New York yesterday Mid. Uplands is quoted at 14¼ cents an advance of ¼ cent per lb., futures being unchanged. Gold has advanced from 114½ to 115, but exchange on London has also risen from d/rs. 4·79 to d/rs. 4·80½ per £ Sterling. The Receipts of cotton at the American shipping ports are :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Two day's Receipts.....	42,000	34,000	24,000	29,000
Three „ do	62,000	53,000	40,000	37,000
Tl Receipts since 1st Sept.	635,000	559,000	416,000	565,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged throughout.

A withdrawal of £66,000 from the Bank of England is advised; but from the fact of the rate of discount in the open market having receded to ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum, it is evident either that payments in more than counterbalance the withdrawals, or that the amounts are not looked upon as of any importance, and that the demand for money has been checked by the 4 per cent. rate.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅜ French Rentes 104¾.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have not heard of a single transaction, and rates are nominally unaltered. For drafts on Calcutta the same remark applies.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER no actual business is reported, but owing to stronger advices from Calcutta rates have advanced ¼ per cent. all round, say—Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 103; Five-and-half, Rs. 107¼, at which there are no sellers.

The SHARE MARKET has been virtually closed to-day and will be entirely so from to-morrow until Monday next. The few transactions reported show no material change in value. Dhurrumsey's Spinning shares are Rs. 5 better and Bombay Burmah Trading shares Rs. 10 per share lower.

In COTTON there is nothing of any importance doing, and prices are nominally the same.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £1 10s. by Canal Steamers to Liverpool. By sail nominal.

The PIECE GOODS Market has been all but closed to-day, and business is now over until after the holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Year's Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
800,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	660
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
230,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	402½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps.	Akbar Co. Kurrachee..	700
100	500	all	18 ps.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	25,000	11,000	425 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	..	Beliary	725
156	500	all	65 ps.	Bezar Company (New)..	470
1,000	250	all	42 ps.	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps.	Carwar Co	825 xd
200	2,000	all	..	Coconada Ttee Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps.	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholiera P. & G. Co.....	110
1,000	1,000	all	..	East India Press Co.....	1,175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	360
300	500	all	100 ps.	French Press Co.....	385
1,250	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	425
2,125	400	350	45 ps.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd....	1,350
120	..	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co	825 xd
500	750	45	ps.	Scinde Press Co.	375xd
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	3,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,75
600	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	3,4
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,425
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	993
2 40	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	135
900	1,000	750	..	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100 ps.	Dharamsey Spinning	840
1,500	1,250	all	100 ps.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	840
1,400	1,000	all	80 ps.	Great Eastern	915
700	1,000	600	60 ps.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,000
700	1,000	all	60 ps.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	955
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil.	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,045
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps.	Mowjee Spinning.....	1,040
4,000	625	all	40 ps.	Oriental	635
600	1,250	250	..	Prince of Walessspinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 ps.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	925
600	1,000	250	125 ps.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	500	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,105
7,500	15	all	..	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8/20	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	¾
	£20	10 3/16	d/s.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	294
	£20	6 7/20	do.	Ditto	126
	£20	21 1/20	do.	Ditto	72
	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£8	19 6/16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

	1,000	12,500	1500	44 pct.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,560
	1,000	50	all	4 pct.	Bombay Gas Company..	65
	600	7,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	625
	600	500	300	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
	2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	84
	4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Bomb'y Co..	5
	1,000	500	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	390
	...	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
	95	119	...	China Bank	Bank of East Ind	1
	...	...	...	...	...	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE WINDERMERE, 795 tons, Captain S. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (June 10), with a cargo of 1,107 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Pelly and Co.

THE BARQUE CORINGA, 777 tons, Captain W. L. Josselyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston (June 14th), with a cargo of 956 tons ice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Tudor & Co.

THE SHIP CARDIGAN CASTLE, 1,198 tons, Captain L. Davis arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Melbourne (August 21st), with 175 horses, 1 cow, and 21 dogs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen & Okell.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. De Costa, sailed yesterday for Veraval, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Veraval—Mr. Pranjewan Lalljee, Fouzdar of Joonaghur and thirty-six deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. UMBALLA, 194 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Hurnee—Mr. Ellsworth and two servants and fourteen deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Coringa.....	Josselyn	Boston, June 14.
	Windermere	Wright	Liverpool, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Veraval.
	Umballa (s).....	Russell	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Avoca, to China &c.
Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct' 22 Martha Jackson..... ..... London.
23 Ava (s)..... ..... Bomb'y & S. Ports.
Rajpootana (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 800 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda; 684 bundles hoop iron, Arut Kesrpali; 13 cases champagne, W. Watson and Co; 51 boxes tin plates, Amirudin Fazulally; 136 bundles steel hoops, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 30 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Clive s, 800 bundles nailrod iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.
Caradoc s, 100 boxes tinned plates, Hyderally Casumjee.
Europa s, 2,000 bundles hoop iron, Hyderally Casumjee.
Atalanta s, 200 kegs lead ore, Kama Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 2 qr casks sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hindostan s, 1 qr cask brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Europa s, 5,000 fire bricks, Ibrahim Peerkhan; 805 bundles hoop iron, Kessowjee Veerjee.
City of Baltimore s, 6 casks iron hoes, Abdoolally Goolamhoosen.
Indus s, 50 bottles quicksilver, Kama Ramjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Avoca s, 3 cases saffron, F D Wadia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 26 cases brandy, The Bombay Club.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 70 cases brandy, Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 30 bales gunny bags and 3 bales wool, and 3 bales goat hair, Madun Khetsee; 1,613 bundles coir yarn, and 700 bundles coir rope, Shobaghchund Gulabchund.
Atalanta s, 31 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osmanally Turagoon Nagoor Meera and Co.
Europa s, 1,333 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,600 bags wheat, Greaves, Hobart and Co; 125 bags pepper, M Mahmedbhoy; 97 bags pepper, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 13,400 dholls coir yarn, Morarjee Nathia; 7 bales hemp, Shewram Khoosalchund; 6, 00 dholls coir yarn, Talab Arbee; 50 bales coir yarn, Mahadewjee Ghella; 34 bales wool, Luckmedas Khimjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 50 bales wool, Lilladhar Govindjee; 28 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 60 bales wool, B Fuckerchund; 25 bales wool, Mooljee Gouldass 278 bales cotton, Sewram Khoosalchund; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 66 bales wool, Toolseedas Cullianjee; 65 bales cotton. Dewjee Govindjee; 31 bales wool, L Jaithachund; 200 bags linseed, Mackenty Simpson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 18 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 15 cases shawls J Dulsook-oy; 31 cases shawls, S Panalall; 10 cases shawls, P Moosurdeelall; 8 cases shawls, H Gopalroy; 31 cases shawls, M Ramchunder; 9 cases shawls, M Moncrieff; 6 cases shawls, M Masedaen.
Indus s, 5 bales skins, Dhrumasy Velljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 10 packages ten, P. & O. Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s, 39 packages red raisin, Abdoolally Sullemanjee; 50 packages red raisin, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 99 packages red raisin, Ebram Hasom; 100 packages red raisin, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 2 cases hecrabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 24 cases shankfins, Morcally Nathoo; 61 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Gool m Hussen John Momed; 21 bales twist, Bombay Spinning and Co; 5 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 25 bales twist, Ramdas Khimjee a d Co; 25 bales twist, s N Tulatee; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 73 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 172 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 packages red raisin, G olam Hoosen Jan Mahomed; 17 packages sharkfin and fishmaws, Khuifan Abdoola; 21 packages red raisin, Fazalla Khaker; 24 cases sharkfins, Marcally Nathoo; 95 bales cot on, Hajee Essack Ellias; 5 bales twist, Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy; and W Company; 109 packages red raisin, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungdana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Morse, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Watling, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Puranadhur.

OCTOBER 25.

Cowen, Dy Surg General, Madras A M D, on duty, from Kamptee.
Kennedy, Major General, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
Foijett, Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, from Surat.
Harris, Lieut Col, Beng 1 33rd Regt N I, on leave, from Delhi.
Hands, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Morse, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on duty, to Baroda.
Brown, 1st class Apothecary, Bengal M D, on furlough, to England.

OCTOBER 26.

Warner, Captain, Madras 4th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Bellary.
Cowen, Dy Surg Genl, Madras A M D, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Robertson, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Bellary.
Hands, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Secundrabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 23.)

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Lieut-Col A B Cumberlege, Offg Comr, Nagpur Division, availed himself of the subsidiary leave, granted to him by Notification No 3734, dated 16th inst on the same day before noon, by making over charge of his office to Col J B Denny's, Offg Comr.

Mr T Drysdale, Offg Depy Comr, Wardha, is invested with the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Surg D F Bateman received charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Saugor Dist from Surg E Fawcett, on the 8th inst before noon.

2nd Class Apothecary J N White, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed to be an Asst to the Civil Surg of Saugor.

Mr White reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Saugor on the 21st ultimo before noon.

Mr R Obbard, c s, Asst Comr, transferred from Raipur to Rupur to Wardha, made over charge of his duties at the former station on the 8th inst after noon.

Maj C H Plowden, Asst Comr, 1st class, on return from furlough is posted to Betul, and appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, of that dist.

Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr, Betul, on being relieved by Maj Plowden is transferred to Balaghat.

Col F L Maguire, Depy Comr, received charge of the Nagpur Dist, from Col J B Denny's, Depy Comr on the 16th inst, before noon.

The unexpired portion of privilege leave granted to Lal Mgniae by Notification No 3566, dated 2nd inst, is cancelled.

Mr H C Williams, c s, Asst Comr, transferred from Wardha to Chanda, reported his arrival at the la ter station and assumed charge of his duties, on the 12th inst after noon.

Mr F C Anderson, c s, Asst Comr, transferred to Jubbulpore, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at that station on the 18th inst before noon.

Mr H C Williams, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar, Chanda Dist, from Mr Aulad Hussain, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 13th Oct 1875.

Mr F C Anderson, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's office, Jubbulpore Dist, from Mr Ram Chandra Bane jea, Ext-a Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 18th Oct 1875

Mr H C Williams, c s Asst Comr, Chanda, assum d charge of the Office of Secy to the Chanda Dist Fund Committee, on the afternoon of the 12th Oct.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 23.)

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr F Bell, Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for one year to Australia, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F Bell, Surveyor, 3rd grade, and Mr W A Fielding, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, have passed successful examinations in the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Nathaniel Stoelke, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st Nov 1875.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr T P O'Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd grade, office of Examiner of Railway Accounts, Lahore, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from 5th Oct 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With approval of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Lt A J F Reid, Asst Engr, Lucknow Division Military Works, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave.

Punjab Circle.

With reference to Notification No. 37, dated the 7th ultimo, Lt J E Broadbent, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Allahabad Special Division, returned from one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Sergt E Highway, Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division Military Works, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted him by Notification No 45, dated the 23rd Sept 1875, on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

Mr J B Sutton, Supervisor, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No 44, dated the 23rd Sept 1875, on the forenoon of the 13th inst, the remaining portion of the leave, viz, two days, is hereby cancelled.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr G Burnell, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, employed under the Store-keeper for State Railways, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th Sept 1875.

Mr F N Guterloh, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, rejoined at Simla on the forenoon of the 11th Oct 1875 from the leave granted him in Engr-in-Ch's Notification No 121 of the 27th May 1875, and is transferred to the Holkar State Railway, Open Line.

Mr T R Wynne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 25th Sept 1875.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director's Notifications No. 67, dated 17th April, and No. 118, dated 3rd July 1875, Mr. C. O'Connor, Superintendent, 2nd grade, transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra from three months sick leave on the forenoon of the 22nd Sept 1875, and is posted to No. 2 Survey Party.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr C Thompson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, transferred from Rajputana State Railway by Director of State Railway's Notification No 69, dated 24th April 1875, reported his arrival at Khundwa on the afternoon of the 10th Oct 1875.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H N C Cloete, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted one month a privilege leave, with effect from the 20th Oct 1875.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Privilege leave of absence for fifteen days is granted to Mr J O'Connor, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, in extension of one month's leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 15, dated 20th Sept last.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to the Director of State Railway's Notification No 96 of the 22nd May 1875, Mr T Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the afternoon of the 14th Sept 1875, and is posted to the charge of the Lukkee Depot.

Mr J B Greenwood, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Kotree Division, is granted five days' leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No 96 of the 26th April 1875.

The following transfers of Ex Engrs, are ordered :—

Mr R Gomperts Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Mehur Division to the Khanpur Division.

Mr J G Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from office of the Engr-in-C to the Bhawulpore Division.

Mr E Hyde, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the Shewan Division to the Khanpu Division.

The privilege leave granted to Mr J Ramsay, Ex Engr, 3rd grade in this Office Notification No 185 of the 26th July 1875, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Thirty days' privilege leave is granted to Capt T Gracey, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, with effect from the 18th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R H Froude, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Lower Seinde Dist to the Upper Seinde Dist.

The following transfers of Upper Subordinates, are ordered :—

Mr R A Maine, Supervisor, 1st grade; Mr J A Chennel, Supervisor, 2nd grade; Mr H Pringle, Temporary Overseer, 1st grade; and B Isso Jogendro Nauth, Overseer, 3rd grade, from the Indus Bridge Division to the Mooltan Dist.

The following transfer has been made by the Sutdg Engineer, Lower Seinde Dist.

Mr P C Augier, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the Kotree Division to the Mehur Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification, No 167, dated the 29th Sept 1875, transferring Mr H C Gilbooly, Supervisor, 1st grade, from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this subordinate reported his arrival at Lahore on the 9th Oct 1875, and is posted to the Cis-sutlej Section, which section he joined on the afternoon of the 11th Oct 1875.

Mr J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, Ravi Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Oct 1875.

Mr W Harvey, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Ravi Section, is allowed thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th Oct 1875.

Mr G E Thomas, Temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave granted him by Notification No 81, dated 14th Augt 1875, on the afternoon of the 4th Oct 1875.

Mr A S Gerrard, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 85, dated 14th Aug 1875, on the forenoon of the 30th Sept 1875.

Mr H Lamber', Supt of Works, Chenab Section, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 78, dated 7th Aug 1875, on the forenoon of the 3rd Oct 1875, and resumed charge of the section from Mr H F Storey, Ex Engr, on the forenoon of the same date.

Private J Barber, Overseer, 1st grade, Ravi Section, ceased to belong to this Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th Sept. 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mails closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 1	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Oct. 29	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 29	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 13	...	3 P.M.		No after.
China	„ 2	...	4 P.M.		packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	„ 1	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	„ 22	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

				4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 2	Tuesday	Nov. 30
„	„ 16	„	Dec. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Nov. 13 | Saturday..... Dec. 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

WILL BE READY ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
VIEW OF BOMBAY.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
CORRECT LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

Advertisements will not be received later than Thursday, the 28th instant.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

POLICE ORDER—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF, or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any Public Street, Road, or Thoroughfare, he will be TAKEN INTO CUSTODY by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to STRICTLY ENFORCE THIS ORDER.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 21st October 1875.

LEVEE.

No. 6090.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
POONA, 25th October 1875.

MEMORANDUM.

In republishing the following "Notification," the Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood that every Military Officer, Staff or Regimental, who proposes attending the LEVEE to be held by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, must confirm thereto :—

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales "will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat in "Bombay at 4·30 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November 1875."

"All Civil, Naval, and Military Officers and "other Gentlemen, European and Native, pur-"posing to attend the Levee are requested to "notify their intention to the Military Secretary "to His Excellency the Governor, by letter, "addressed to Government House, Parell, be-"tween the 20th October and the 3rd November."

"The letter should state the name, place of "residence, and address in Bombay, and the "office, rank, profession, or occupation of the "writer, and should be very legibly written."

"The Cards to be presented at the Levee will "be issued by the Military Secretary to His "Excellency the Governor and will be transmit-"ted by Post or Messenger on or before the 6th "of November to the address in Bombay of the "Officers and Gentlemen who will attend the "Levee."

By Order,
C. T. AITCHISON,
Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General of the Army,
"Military Secretary's Office, Ganesh Khind, 15th October 1875."
To the General Officer Commanding
Bombay District.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DICKINSON—TOOLE—October 14th, at St. Patrick's, Poona, by the Revd. Fr. Leiter, Mr. Richard Randall Dickinson, son of Captain Fredrick Dickinson (late H. M's. 33rd Regiment of Foot), and grandson of General Dickinson, late Royal Artillery, to Clara Emeline, eldest daughter of Captain M. Toole, Acting Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOPP—October 21st, at Combaconum, the wife of John G. Jopp, of a son.
KNOLLES—October 22nd, at Sukkur, Sindo, the wife of A. S. Knolles, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.
MAYER—October 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Rudolph Mayer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SPRING—October 20th, at Goojerat, Gerald Townsend, son of F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, aged 6 months.
TURNER—October 22nd, at Cawnpore, William Trench Dutton Turner, the infant son of Captain J. T. Turner, 73rd Regiment aged 14 months.
WHITE—October 19th, at Naini Tal, Surgeon Thomas White, M. D., 5th Fusiliers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.

IT is the fashion with many observers of humanity to write bitter articles descriptive of the petty jealousies which the official inhabitants of small Indian stations are constantly betraying towards each other, and it is now an old joke how the Collector's wife turns up her nose at the Parson's, and how the latter is much perturbed in her mind whether she ought to speak to her next door neighbour, who is only a Lieutenant's wife. But it seems to be too often forgotten that even large cities like Bombay and Calcutta, which ought to know better than to set an example of petty-minded squabbling towards the little nests of pride and cliquеism that are scattered among the jungles of India, are frequently the arena of much uncharitable warfare in their social circles. It is contemptible enough to see an old woman fussing and fuming over the price of eggs in the bazaar, and talking about nothing but eggs to her unfortunate friends; but it is more so when a large commercial city like Bombay is thrown into a fever by questions of official punctilio. Martha's trouble about little things has never had many admirers, and yet it would appear as if her small nature had survived for eighteen hundred years only to find a haven at last in the breast of this city. It will be no information to those who dwell within the shadow of Government House that a serious difference of opinion about a point of precedence is at present causing much consternation in stately official circles; but the multitude who are debarred from enjoying the secrets whispered on our little local Olympus by our pigmy Joves and Mercuries will probably be thankful to us if we dwell for a little while upon the pitiful theme to which we allude.

AS everybody knows, there was a Levee on Saturday, when a great deal of gold lace and black broadcloth was aired before Sir Philip Wodehouse. It would be noticed by those who care for these things that no Navy men were present. We do not refer to the Bombay gentlemen whose claims to stick "H. M." before their titles received such a severe snub the other day from the Secretary of State, who ordered that henceforth the title "Her Majesty's" should be discontinued in the case of Indian Government steamers or ships, for of course these highly-paid Dockyard officials are always present at the Governor's Levées. We allude to legitimate Navy men. At a time like the present, when we have Admiral Macdonald's ship and the Flying Squadron in the harbour, the absence from a Levee of gentlemen belonging to Her Majesty's Navy becomes a very marked affair. Of course there are a number of explanations of this singular occurrence; but we believe the fact to be this, that Rear-Admiral Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, issued a notice to the gentlemen of the Navy that they should not attend Sir Philip Wodehouse's Levee. It was thought that the naval gentlemen who wished to attend the Levee should be provided with conveyances at the public expense; and considering the anomalous position of naval men doing duty in the East, where they only get English pay, we think that our local authorities might have gracefully granted them this privilege. But the most serious point of difference between the naval and land authorities arose with regard to the honour and glory of the Admiral. We believe that Admiral Macdonald was dissatisfied with the position assigned to him in the official notification of the list of persons who have the right of private entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees. In that list he comes after the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief and his personal Staff, the Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and Members of Council. He considered, and we think with justice, that he ought at least to have a position equal to that assigned to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, because his position in Her Majesty's Navy is one of the most important in that honourable Service. It is true that in the table of precedence prepared at Windsor on the 6th May, 1871, and promulgated at Simla on the 6th July, 1871, there is no position assigned to Commanders-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East, although it lays it down that "Commodores Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India" are expected to follow Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Members of Council whether these may be ordinary members or additional (that is, drawn from the outside public) members, Chief Commissioners, and certain Residents, military officers above the rank of Major-General, &c. But Rear-Admiral Macdonald's position is higher than that of a Commodore; and although the table of precedence does not say or assign any position to persons of his rank, neither does it do so to Princes of the blood Royal, so that it was evid

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE SHIP ARACANA BURNT AT SEA.

CARWAR, 26TH OCT.

The ship Aracana, with coals from Liverpool to Bombay, has been burnt sixty miles from the coast. The captain and crew reached Carwar in safety, yesterday.

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

ALLAHABAD 26TH OCTO.

Dr. Currie will not resume his post as Senior Medical Officer with Her Majesty's British Forces in India, and the vacancy will probably be filled by Surgeon General Charles Gordon, C.B, Senior Army Medical Department, Madras.

A COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND ON MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE RAILWAYS.

A Committee consisting of representatives of each of the lines of railway guaranteed and of the State lines of the Public Works Department, the Army Head Quarters, the Army Departments, and the several branches of the Service will assemble at Delhi during the Camp of Exercise under the Presidency of a General Officer to decide on patterns of rolling stock to be generally adopted on both gauges.

The Committee will also carry out extensive experiments in the embarking and disembarking of troops, horses, guns, and stores on to and from railway trains of both gauges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CORRECTION.

Please correct our telegram published this morning headed "Progress of the Serapis" as follows:—

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, 24TH OCT.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, and met with a splendid reception.

SUEZ, 25TH OCT.

Her Majesty's ships Serapis and Osborne have arrived.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BALACLAVA.

LONDON, 26TH OCT.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of Balaclava, the surviving non-commissioned cavalry officers and men who were present at the charge met together at a banquet given at the Alexandra Palace.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

The troopship Jumna has sailed for Bombay from Portsmouth.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, 26TH OCT.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here from Alexandria on Saturday evening last and was received at the railway station by the Khedive. On Sunday H. R. H. visited the Khedive and gave a reception to the English residents of the place and afterwards dined at the Palace. On Monday H. R. H. conferred the Order of the Star of India on the hereditary Prince in the presence of the Khedive. H. R. H. left to-day for Suez and was accompanied by the Khedive as far as the railway station.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 25TH OCT.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant were delivered in London to-day.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, 25TH OCT.

Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber started yesterday on their mission to Yunnan and will be followed on the 30th inst. by Mr. Davenport who joins them at Hankow.

After investigating the outrage upon Mr. Margary, all three will proceed through Yunnan into Burma.

LONDON, 25TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13/16
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	57

The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £66,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

The following copy of a telegram received by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. dated Carwar, 25th October, has been handed to us:—"Ship Aracana, coal, Liverpool, Bombay, burnt 57 miles South West of this. Captain and crew just landed; consignees unknown." We have received a special telegram to the same purport which is printed above.

The *Ceylon Times* states that Sir R. F. Morgan has returned from his voyage but very little better from his trip to China; he is greatly pulled down.

We are sorry to notice that the *Oriental Figaro* has taken to filling up its columns with extracts that are not acknowledged and are not original. *Figaro*, which started so full of promise, should surely be able to do better than this.

We learn from the Colombo papers that the North-east monsoon has set in upon the East side of the Island of Ceylon and there are signs of its appearance in Colombo. Several heavy showers of rain have fallen in Colombo up to the 16th October.

It will be highly satisfactory to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to know that, in the opinion of the Hindoo astrologers, the day upon which he started on his Indian tour (namely, the 11th instant, the day succeeding the Vijiata day of the Doorga Poojah) is a most auspicious one.

It is officially notified that the temporary famine line between Bazetpore Ghat and Durbhunga, with intermediate stations at Dulsing Serai (7½ miles), Somastipore (21 miles), and Balasporo (34 miles), will be re-opened for the conveyance of passengers and goods on the 1st November.

Reuter's Agent in Egypt must be a singularly clever individual. As the telegrams published by ourselves and our contemporaries yesterday would show, he contrived to make the Serapis arrive at Cairo! The Poona papers used to be in the habit of saying, "The mail steamer was signalled in Bombay yesterday and will probably arrive here to-morrow;" and it would appear as if some of Reuter's staff had been recruited recently from the ranks of Poona journalism.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles formed the guard of honour for the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, when he landed in Calcutta on 22nd December, 1869, and it is said that the same post of honour will be assigned to the Regiment at the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It is added that a company of citizen soldiers will furnish the guard for H. R. H. at Government House during his stay in Calcutta, one company being relieved by another daily.

The Government of India have acknowledged receipt of the letter of the Bombay Mill owners' Association, in which they request that the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed by the recent Tariff Act upon raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon may be remitted; and state that, as the Tariff Act has been submitted for the approval of Her Majesty, the memorial will be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

Information has been received that the present rates of conversion of the sterling values in money orders with the Netherlands and Switzerland give for the pound sterling, in the Netherlands 11 florins 95 cents. and in Switzerland 25 francs 15 centimes. Notice is published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of intending remitters, but they must understand that the rate of conversion is fixed and varied at the sole discretion of the country drawn on, and that a different rate of exchange may possibly be in force when the order is paid.

The *Indian Public Opinion* hears from Murree of a most sporting feat having recently been performed by an officer belonging to the Jhelum Division. The gentleman in question backed himself for £50 to ride from the Murree Club to Abbottabad, a distance of 41 or 42 miles, within four hours, and won the bet, having accomplished the distance in 3 hours 28 minutes. Those who know the Murree and Abbottabad road will appreciate the dangers which the winner of this match ran, and the pluck which enabled him to accomplish a feat which required more intrepidity than many men possess.

The ship Cardigan arrived in Bombay on Monday night with a cargo of horses from Australia. The grooms in charge of these horses, more than a dozen, have all been shipped as seamen, and as this has doubtless been done in order to evade the responsibilities of the Vagrancy Act, Lieut. Brebner of the Shipping Office has determined to prevent these men being discharged as seamen. He will apply to the Magistrate to-day for the purpose of obtaining from the captain of the ship guarantees that in case of any of the grooms who have been passed off as seamen becoming vagrants, the Vagrancy Act may be put in force against the owners of the ship.

An ingenious Swedish wood-carver has hit on a way of applying the game of chess to political and religious controversy. This artist, whose name is Oestergren, and who is a native of the obscure town of Westeras, in Sweden, is making ready for the forthcoming Philadelphia Exhibition a set of chessmen intended to typify the struggle of opinion now going on in Germany. On the one side the Emperor is the king, the Empress Augusta the queen, Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Public Instruction, Herr Falk, the bishops, the knights are uhlans, and the pawns recruits of the landwehr. Their adversaries are the Pope, of course as king, while an abbess figures as queen; the bishops are cardinals; monks mounted on asses represent the knights, and the pawns are monks on foot. This is not the first happy hit of the artist. Last winter in the Upsala Exhibition he exhibited a chess game, in which the pieces represented the chief actors in the Franco-Prussian war.

It is a curious sign (says the *World*) of how very badly the papers are often informed, that so much sensation should have been created by Colonel Chesney's article in *Macmillan* pointing out Russia as the next enemy to be 'settled' by Germany. Those who are even a little behind the scenes are aware that so far back as the '70 war all the rising German officers employed their spare time during the siege of Paris in studying Russian, pouncing on Russo-French dictionaries in French villas with marvellous alacrity. It is also a well-known, or ought to be a well-known, fact, that soon after the peace of Frankfort Colonel Verdy du Vernois, Von Moltke's right-hand man, was sent to Konigsberg as chief of the staff to the First Army Corps, with a secret mission to watch the operation of the new Russian military law, and study from that advanced point the best way of advancing on St. Petersburg; and there are officers in our own Intelligence Department who do not conceal their belief that Russia would prove to be by no means so formidable a foe as many seem now to think her.

A correspondence has been carried on for some time on the subject of press telegrams between the *Madras Mail* and the Director-General of Telegraphs. The facts of the case seem to be that some weeks ago some one sent as a press message to the *Madras Mail* a telegram that was clearly only a private message, being merely an enquiry whether a statement that a certain newspaper was for sale was libellous. The telegraph clerk took this message at press rates, and as the telegram was not published the Department wanted to make the editor of the *Madras Mail* responsible for the extra charge. The editor refused on the ground that the mistake was not his but was made by the Department itself in the person of the clerk. This self-evident proposition is denied by the Department, the Governor-General in Council, to whom the matter was referred, and the Madras Government, and threats have been made that the concession of reduced rates for press messages shall be withdrawn from the *Madras Mail*. There are none so blind as those who refuse to see, and that is the only way to explain the obtuseness of the authorities in this very simple case.

The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says:—"After going begging for years—ever since the flight of the Empress—the Eugenie jewels have, I see, been sold by Hamilton and Co. to Putialla. A contemporary tells the public that it is the Maharaja's intention to wear them when he meets the Prince of Wales. Would it surprise the public if the fortunate chieftain should embrace the opportunity to do something much more splendid than simply wearing the jewels? If, in fact, he has purchased them with the chivalrous object of restoring them to the ex-Empress, and of making His Royal Highness the bearer of the present? I cannot say positively that this is to form part of the programme at Putialla, but I have a shrewd suspicion that such is the case, and, if it be, I can say confidently that, of all the deeds done in connection with the Prince's visit, this is the one which will give the Prince of Wales the greatest pleasure, bring its hero the most fame, and live longest in history. The Maharaja of Putialla, in fact, has a chance such as no other native Prince has, of making his name a house-hold [illegible] Europe; will he avail himself of it? We shall see."

The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company will be seriously affected by a judgment just given in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Barabanki, Oudh, on the suits of certain villagers whose homesteads were destroyed by sparks from the Company's engines. The Court held that the plaintiffs' property was destroyed by the negligent conduct of the Railway Company or its servants, and decreed damages in the fourteen suits filed. Unless, therefore, the Company succeeds in procuring a reversal of the judgment in appeal, it will be obliged either to remove all the villages within a certain distance from the line along its entire length, or to give the villagers due compensation—an arrangement which would cost the Company several lakhs. The case of the plaintiffs was admittedly taken up by the Local Government, the villagers being virtually paupers. But we notice it thus prominently, the *Pioneer* remarks, for another reason. It was urged by the plaintiffs counsel, Mr. Dykes, that not only had the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company "no express statutable power to run locomotives," but that it was not even "under any statutory duty to run them." These pleas, novel and startling as they appeared at first, and to no one more than to the Company itself, were established to the satisfaction of the Court, and held to be good. It is of course for the Company to strengthen its position by obtaining the requisite "statutory power" for future need. Meanwhile it lives and learns, and pays its little bill.

A treat was recently given to the children of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, by Mrs. Robinson and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The local paper reports that it had been intended to give the feast in the open air, in the valley used as a play-ground, but the weather proving unpropitious, the large dining hall was used. Much of what was set upon the tables was provided from the School Farm, and a sumptuous repast it was. There was pickled pork, vegetables, plum pudding, oranges, &c., and the tipple was limejuice instead of water. For tea, there were cakes, fruit, &c. Many ladies and gentlemen from Ooty attended. After dinner there were sports, racing, gymnastics, &c., with money prizes. The most interesting incident was that of Sir Frederick Haines presenting two of the pupils, a boy and a girl, each with a silver watch. That to the girl was given in the name of Lady Haines, who is at present in England; that to the boy Sir Frederick gave in his own name. Both of these fortunate recipients had succeeded several years in succession in carrying off the first prizes for good conduct, and it was to mark his appreciation of this continued good behaviour and to lead them to continue it and others to emulate it, that His Excellency gave these valuable presents. Each of the watches bore an inscription, recording the circumstances under which they were given. The names of the recipients are Christina Matthewson and Peter Martin.

A writer in a Calcutta journal makes the following observations:—"To the eye there is very little appearance in Calcutta of preparation for our coming royal guest, but I suppose everything is in proper train for the event. Hirers of houses for the occasion have taken time by the forelock, and, if the rents that are being charged are to be regarded as a fair measure of the rise that is to take place in commodities in general, poor people will find it the more economical plan to get away from Calcutta, even at the sacrifice of their salaries, from the 15th December to the 15th January. The smallest house in the better parts of the town cannot be had for less than five to six hundred rupees a month, and I have heard of as many thousands having been asked for her premises by the proprietress of a well-known boarding establishment. It is far from improbable—indeed, I may say, it is morally certain—that one of the results of the visit will be some permanent rise in the price of commodities, for the amount of money which in the shape of payments for labour and materials of every description, used in grand tamashas, will be suddenly transferred from the hoards of wealthy Rajas and Baboos to the actual currency of the country, will be very considerable—perhaps, not less than a million sterling; and, though much of this will, doubtless, in time flow back again from the many to the few, quite as large a portion will remain permanently in the hands of the many, and must tell more or less on the value of money.

The ninth part of the German "Official History of the War of 1870-71" has just appeared, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, is interesting chiefly since it is devoted in part to the solution of the two questions connected with Marshal Bazaine, on which must depend any belief in his honesty or his capacity. The first is whether he really strove at all to break through the German lines after they were once thrown round him; and the second, whether he really ever had any chance of getting through. The former inquiry seems to be settled favourably in the Berlin writer's mind by a review of the battle of Noisseville (the 31st of August and the 1st of September), in which it is asserted that the French commander threw the best of his powers into the endeavour to break through towards Thionville, and that by a route in every way suited to the purpose. It is explained that "the energetic resistance of the 1st division, and the decisive effect of the German artillery, shattered the advance at the most decisive point," and so caused its failure. But the very words quoted certainly carry the Marshal's condemnation as to competency with them, supposing his integrity accepted. For how, save but by gross mismanagement, could a single German division and some guns have been so fatal to him? Another charge directed like this, rather against the Marshal's perception than his vigour, may be found in the opinion with which the second question is answered. But briefly, this is that had Bazaine advanced by the roads up the east bank of the Moselle, due south of Metz, his immediate success might, "without a hard fight for it, have been tolerably assured;" though of course, as is pointed out, he must have past through without trains, and would certainly have been pressed hard afterwards on his rear and flanks. It was known well enough before this volume was published that the German general staff have chosen to adopt the view of Bazaine's complete inferiority to his position in preference to the French one that he loitered about Metz for political ends. And though the latter is that accepted by the best critics in this country, it is interesting to study the arguments by which the Berlin version supports the other, which is naturally much the more agreeable one to the victors.

Sir R. Temple has been visiting the frontiers of Assam and Sikkim. A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Darjeeling 20th Oct., describes a dinner party as follows:—Having returned to camp, the Lieutenant-Governor received at dinner the Raja and his mother Changzed and his son. They all appeared to appreciate the entertainment, which was in plain English style, though they were somewhat nervous in commencing operations before they saw how their host and officers conducted themselves. After the repast, the exchange of presents took place. The Sikkim Raja and his belongings giving to His Honor and staff a pony a-piece, a complete suit of apparel and numerous bundles of cloth to each; receiving in return such things as a musical box mechanical toys, knives and forks, revolvers, looking-glasses, rugs, watches, and boxes of Darjeeling tea, which it is to be hoped they preferred to the very different articles they obtain from China. During all these proceedings the gratification of the Sikkim party was immense, only equalled by their wonder at some of the things seen by them for the first time. The part of interpreter was performed throughout by two tehsildars of the Darjeeling District, named Tendook and Geylong both of whom afforded considerable assistance during the whole tour. The next morning matters of business were discussed in private durbar with the Raja's mother and Changzed, the conversation referring to such questions as that of forest conservancy in Sikkim; the relations of that State with its neighbours, Nepaul, Bhootan and Thibet; the roads in their country, and especially the trade route through one corner of it, bridges, &c. The police guard of forty picked men were then paraded by their energetic commanding officer for the edification of the spectators, and went through their drill in a very creditable manner. When this performance was over, the final farewells were taken, more *puttrochins* were exchanged, and the Lieutenant-Governor left Chomnaga for a short march to next camp, the Raja remaining there with the intention of returning to Choombee for another month. Chomnaga being the furthest point to which Sir Richard Temple went, each subsequent day brought him nearer Darjeeling, his general direction being south easterly, along the other passes, the visits to which it now remains to narrate.

BOMBAY.

High Court.—Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., will take any urgent Chamber business on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd October, was 58 feet, in the corresponding week last year it was 57 feet and 9 tenths.

Arrival of the Viceroy's Body Guard.—The Viceroy's Body Guard, consisting of 70 sowars, 70 horses, and 110 followers, under the command of Captain Peacock, arrived at the Byculla station by special train at 3 P. M. yesterday; and from the station marched to their encamping ground at Chowpatty.

A Female Drunkard.—A woman named Paka was brought up in charge of the Police yesterday, and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day. The constable who arrested her stated that she was known to the Police as an old offendress, and was therefore, on conviction, sent to jail for seven days by His Worship.

Scrap.—At the Rustompoora Charitable Dispensary, which is conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, the following number of patients were treated during the month of September last:—Male, 59; female, 91; and children 98. Among them were Parsees, 209; Hindoos, 21; and Musulmans, 18. Cured 214, absented 13, and remaining 21. Total 248. Average daily attendance 8·8.

Drunken Sailors.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, two seamen were brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, by Inspector Killen, and charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding night. The first prisoner, a man named John Sullivan, pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 2. The other man, John McRea, denied the charge, and the evidence not being very strong against him, he was dismissed with a caution.

Trespassing in H. M.'s Dockyard.—Two men, named respectively Dadoo Mahomed and Shaik Hoosein, were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, with having trespassed in Her Majesty's Dockyard without reasonable or lawful excuse. Some evidence having been taken, his Worship found nothing to prove the charge as against the second prisoner, who was accordingly discharged, the first prisoner being convicted, was fined Rs. 5.

Careless Drivers.—Two reckla drivers, named respectively Rama Hurry and Wajeer Ally, were yesterday, charged at the instance of the Police, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Magistrate of Police, at the Fort Police Court, with having acted carelessly and negligently in driving their vehicles after dark without a light. The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the other denied the charge, and the constable who arrested the prisoners, having proved the charge against the second prisoner, his Worship directed them to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

The Police Courts.—It is seldom, indeed, throughout the year that the staff of our Police Courts, get such a good opportunity of working up any arrears of work which may have accumulated during the busy part of the year as they have had for the past fortnight or so Day by day the morning sheets containing the particulars of the various charges to be heard by the presiding Magistrates have been almost empty; a large majority of the few cases on them being of a trivial and most uninteresting nature. What the cause of this lull in the flow of crime in Bombay may mean, or what its cause may be, we cannot say; but we fear the pickpockets and goldring swindlers are only keeping out of the hands of the Police, in order that they may reap a rich harvest during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

House Decoration.—Among the many houses which are being painted and adorned throughout Bombay in anticipation of the arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, there are few, if any, more calculated to attract His Highness' attention, both from its position and its peculiarly handsome appearance, than the large house, the gable side of which comes in sight as we drive past the town on the Kalbadevie Road, immediately beyond the new temple. The house, we believe, belongs to Messrs. Sassoon and Co.'s mucoadum, and certainly deserves an inspection. The house, which is one of those miraculous combinations of doors, windows, rooms, stairways and passages, such as exist only in Bombay, on the outside from the basement to the fifth or sixth storey (we are not quite sure which it is) is decorated with panelling, pillasters and balustrades all richly coloured in patterns almost indistinguishable when seen from the street below, but all remarkable for good taste and an artistic arrangement of the somewhat gaudy colours used, such as is seldom noticed in similar work when executed by natives of India.

His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry.—A detachment consisting of fifty sabres, with their horses and equipments, arrived here yesterday morning by special train from Deccan Hyderabad, under the command of Captain Mahomed. They are encamped near the railway station.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 26.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, accompanied by the Resident, will arrive here by a special train during the day on the 29th instant, and will remain at Poona, for the night, and leave for Bombay the following day by a special train.—*Id.*

The Prince of Wales Reception Fund at Kirkee.—Yesterday morning Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, invited all the Kirkee inhabitants to join in subscribing towards the Reception Fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and we are glad to state that he succeeded in collecting upwards of two hundred rupees from several of the [illegible] and we have no doubt that as much more will still be collected from those who were not present yesterday.—*Id.*

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING AT THE TOWN HALL.

The Concert at the Town Hall last evening was the first that has been held there for a long time, and to judge from the attendance the time has evidently come to continue these very popular entertainments which a year ago took place at a short intervals and gave so much pleasure. Last evening the concert was specially in aid of the Strangers' Home, and that benevolent object drew together large numbers, but the first appearance of the members of the Glee Society doubtless formed a very powerful attraction, for to listen to some thirty voices of ladies and gentlemen, about equally divided as to number, is a pleasure not often met with in Bombay. The Glee Society sang several capital songs and sang them well, and under the careful baton of Mr. Locke Gray the Society will doubtless earn fresh laurels. They have amongst them some ladies whose rich voices not only might be heard in chorus but also delighted the audience in two contralto solos; and baritone solos were heard twice and at the close of every solo the long burst of applause attested the appreciation of the listeners. A duet on the piano was admirably played, and the sound of the rich tones of the organ served to free the Concert from the least sense of tedium, whilst the general interest was aroused by listening to the music of the song "I think on thee in the Night," which was composed Mr. Locke Gray and very artistically sung by as fine a contralto voice as is often heard. The Strangers' Home has, we may hope, benefited financially by the Concert. H. H. the Rao of Cutch was present and also the Thakore of Bownugger.

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS.

The Bombay Government have passed the following Resolution on the above subject:—

Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1875.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Circular No. 17 R., dated 23rd September 1875.

Forwards, for information and guidance, the Resolution of the Government of India relative to the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of passengers on railways.

Resolution.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways for any observation that may occur to him after consultation with the Agents to the Railway Companies.

2. The principle that Government have always held in view is that without giving undue weight to mere caste prejudices and distinctions, every thing should be done to make Railway travelling easy and attractive to the native passengers who form the bulk of the coaching traffic on the Railway lines, and who require to be educated to this mode of travelling.

3. Apart from the question of tariffs it is believed that if comfortable carriages are provided, and if the lower order of natives can be induced to come to the stations fearlessly and in confidence that they will be treated kindly and considerately the 3rd and 4th class receipts which already form a very large proportion of the coaching revenue will still further increase.

4. Government have reason to believe that this principle has not been lost sight of by the Railway Companies, but as a matter of policy in which the Railway Companies and the Government are alike concerned, it is essential that nothing should be omitted to give it full effect, and if any thing tending to the comfort of the masses of travellers which might be done has not been done, it is most advisable that any such defects should be corrected as speedily as possible, and it is on this point that the opinion of the Consulting Engineer is now invited.

M. K. Kennedy, Major-General, R.E., Secretary to Government.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FOREST CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The fourth general meeting of the Forest Conference was held on Saturday, 9th October, when the proceedings commenced with Mr. Greig's (N. W. P.) paper on the *Kham Tehsil* system of collecting dues on forest produce. This system may be summarized as one that allows purchasers to go into the forest, and cut anything they require, generally speaking, without any reference either to the locality or to the quantity removed. On his way out from the forest, the purchaser has to pass one of a series of chowkees or toll-houses, where he pays the authorized duty, and receives a pass from the mohurrir in charge. It may happen in some cases that restrictions are placed on the purchaser, either by allowing him to enter only certain portions of the forest, or by interdicting the removal of certain specified kinds of trees or of those below a fixed girth. The best sal forests in the N. W. P. are not worked on this system, but only those which are inferior in point of stock upon the ground.

In the discussion which followed, a very valid objection was raised against the system, that the reproduction of good species was not ensured, though the Foresters from the N. W. P. appeared to think that this did not hold good with regard to sal forests. Dr. Brandis pointed out that the system was a necessity in many forest tracts where we had to choose between giving the produce to the market, or allowing it to decay or burn *in situ*; at the same time it was most important to find out how to combine this system of admitting purchasers with a good reproduction of the forest. In Garhwal, this system had resulted in the utter deterioration of the growing stock of bamboos, with the exception of a few valleys of limited extent, and unless stringent measures were taken, we might have to dread the possibility of a bamboo famine. This led to some discussion on the reproduction of bamboos, in which Messrs. Greig, Fernandez, McKee, Shuttleworth, Mann and others joined; but it was evident that we required more information on this interesting and important subject, and we hope to see the results of experiments under this head recorded in the *Indian Forester*. We may mention here that this question has lately received additional interest from the important place that bamboos are likely to take in the manufacture of paper. On the last day of the Conference, a letter from Mr. Routledge, a paper manufacturer in England, was read; and some paper made by him *entirely out of bamboo* was produced before the meeting. It is for the Forest Department to decide whether bamboo paper stock can be made out here at sufficiently remunerative rates, but an examination of the various requisite conditions would lead us at present too long a digression.

Next followed a paper by Captain Campbell Walker (Madras) on the introduction of saw machinery for use in our Indian forests. After noticing the importance of the subject, he went on to show what had hitherto been effected in the improved conversion of timber, and gave a sort of history of the three saw-mills belonging to and worked by the Forest Department, *viz.*, in Kunara, in Oudh, and in the Central Provinces. Several drawings of saw-mills and machinery connected with them were produced; and then Mr. R. Thompson (C. P.) read a paper on the working of Steam Saw Machinery in the Ahiri Forests of the Chanda District C. P. This saw-mill has been chiefly employed in converting unsound teak logs into sleepers for the Wardha Valley State Railway and the difficulties connected with this special work and its many disadvantages were fully explained. After Captain Wood had made a few remarks on the saw-mill working at Suttian, in Oudh, Mr. Gilbert Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, got up and spoke at some length on machinery in general. He compared machinery with hands and showed that the financial success of the former was not so great as was generally supposed, and instanced brick-making as an example. Passing on to saw machinery, he compared circular with upright saws, and said that it was probable that in the future the hand-saw would be used for the conversion of large timber, though it was not yet sufficiently perfected for that purpose. He concluded by observing that in forests where skilled labour was hard to obtain, it would be difficult to introduce what would be theoretically the more perfect machine for working. Some further discussion ensued, and Dr. Brandis remarked that there were two essential conditions for the success of machinery—*first*, that the forest must contain mature timber in compact masses; and *secondly*, that hand labour must be uncertain or very expensive: under these conditions saw machinery became a necessity. He then thanked Mr. Molesworth for preventing a too sanguine view of saw machinery, and demanded more precise returns of the working of the three saw-mills at present established, and extending over a series of years, after which time we should be in a better position to decide whether it would be right to establish saw-mills in other forests.

The next subject introduced to the Conference was that of the Simla Municipal Forests. Mr. Vincent (Punjab) read a paper describing their history for the last few years, and he suggested proposals for their treatment. All the forests that now occupy the Simla ridge have been declared to be the property of the Municipal Board, and that a proper plan of operations may be carried out, the Municipal Board intend applying to Government for a trained European forest ranger. The reasons given for this step are to increase the revenue of the Board, to replace the unremunerative oak and rhododendron by deodar, and provide against the erosion of the hill-sides. There is no doubt that the reproduction of the deodar has progressed in a marvellous manner since the strict conservancy of these slopes, but we venture to think that it would be a mistake to get rid of the oak altogether, the improvement of the soil is a matter of the highest importance, and the oak is more calculated to effect this than the deodar. A mixture of the two species therefore is what the Municipal Board should aim at. Colonel McMahon, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, spoke on the management of the Municipal Forests, and after some remarks by Drs. Schlich and Brandis, a paper on the impregnation of wood, by Dr. Warth, of the Customs Department, was read in the meeting by Mr. Hill. This paper dealt chiefly with the various chemicals used in impregnating wood, and the manner of doing it; but it would take us too far were we to attempt an analysis of it. Our next article will include all the papers and discussions of the three days, 11th to the 13th October.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Constipation, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPH DYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several Imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A PLEA FOR PUSSY.

The continued frequency of brutal assaults proves conclusively how necessary it is that offences against the person should be severely punished; yet this idea is vehemently combated by the few fanatics who seem to have taken breakers of the law under their special protection. The criminal is, according to them, to be pitied rather than blamed, to be argued with rather than punished. The noisiest declaimer on this side of the question, the *advocatus diaboli* in fact, is Mr. Taylor, who last session entered a vehement protest against the use of corporal punishment in any cases. His argument was in reality purely sentimental, though, as became one who claims to be a practical man, he dealt largely, if somewhat vaguely, in statistics. We all know that statistics when skilfully manipulated may be made to prove anything. Probably Mr. Taylor had his own misgivings on that point, for he endeavoured to enforce his views rather by rhetoric than logic. It is after all by the light of reason and the experience of those best qualified to form an opinion that questions of this sort must be decided, and the majority of the judges are in favour of the power being given to them of awarding in certain cases the punishment of flogging. Against such evidence of the utility of corporal punishment Mr. Taylor's milk-and-water humanitarianism will struggle in vain. He contended that we were trying 'to stamp out crimes of violence by violence, and to meet brutality in a spirit of vengeance.' As well might he have said that when a man is hung we try and stamp out murder by murder, and that we meet assassination in a spirit of vengeance. There are two very good reasons for hanging a murderer: one is, that we get rid of one who is dangerous to society; and the other, that we deter others from slaying their fellow-men. When we flog a garrotter we certainly do not put it out of his power to garrotte again, but we treat him in such a manner that he will be less likey to repeat that crime, and that others will be deterred from committing it once. If, however it is right to flog garrotters—and public opinion generally is in favour of their being flogged—there is surely a still stronger reason for flogging wife-beaters. A cautious, vigilant man has some chance against a garrotter, but a wife is perpetually in the power of a brutal husband, and as a matter of fact hundreds, nay thousands, of wives are maimed and disfigured by their savage spouses. Indeed we are not aware of the full extent of the evil; for from mingled fear, self-interest, and affection, a wife rarely appeals for aid to the law against her husband till her life is in danger or has become a positive burden to her. For one case recorded, therefore, there are in all probability a hundred which never come into court. Nor is it from mere suffering that wives claim defence, but from death itself.

Punishments of various sorts have been tried, yet still the outrage on human nature continues unabated. Indeed some say that it becomes daily more frequent. If the State is bound to protect any one from violence, surely there are none who demand its care more than the physically and morally helpless. We are so sensitive that we shrink from the idea that any animal should suffer unnecessary or excessive pain. Gamecocks, horses, cats, all are jealously watched over by the law and the Society for the Protection of Animals. Of human beings, however, it would seem that Mr. Taylor is only interested in garrotters. The helpless passenger suddenly assailed, robbed, and half murdered, the delicate woman knocked down and stamped upon, may abstractedly be objects of his compassion; but practically he advocates the abolition of the only effectual preventive to unrestrained brutality against human beings. For our own part, we would rather see a dozen ruffians flogged to fainting than one poor woman carried off to hospital with closed eyes and broken ribs, the result of the drunken fury of the savage, her husband. Mr. Taylor has plenty of cheap compassion in his composition but it applied to the wrong persons. His sympathy is great; he puts himself in the place of the ruffian, and thinks that should he have yielded to the temptation of half strangling the owner of a valuable watch or of kicking into a jelly the fair partner of his bed and board, he would greatly object to being flogged. Perhaps we are wrong-headed, but our pity is rather for the victims than for those who have ill-treated them. A witty Frenchman, when asked to abolish the punishment of death for murder, replied, 'que messieurs les assassins commencent.' So say we with respect to flogging for acts of violence. It is true that wives are occasionally shrews, that the very best of them possess great resources in the way of 'nagging,' that shirts are often buttonless, and dinners sometimes late, cold, or badly cooked. Neither can we deny that love of admiration and levity has ere now caused women to deviate slightly from the path of propriety. There is among the lower orders a feeling that a good 'hiding' is the best treatment for such conduct, and the moderate use of the stick was deemed an ample justification in the case of wives who failed to give their husbands satisfaction. Indeed an old proverb says, 'A woman, a dog, and a walnut-tree, the more they're beat the better they be.' Still there are limits and these limits have been too frequently and too greatly exceeded of late years. A man with a heavy cudgel, a lawsome implement of correction, but a poker or iron-shod boots are means of punishment which are generally deemed rather too vigorous. Unfortunately a large minority of the more brutal classes entertain a different view, and the arguments of fine and prison having failed to carry conviction with them, it is supposed that a few sharp cuts with a cat-o'-nine-tails will know what is what.

Mr. Taylor was horrified at the idea for several reasons; one is that those who are flogged howl and roar with pain. Well, be it so. We see no force in this argument, which only amounts to this that flogging is not a pleasant operation to endure. Of course it is not. It would not be inflicted if it were. Punishment is meant to be disagreeable; so disagreeable that those who undergo it once will shrink from incurring it again. The law wishes to hurt garrotters, to hurt them very much; and it would be greatly to be regretted if we had not the convincing proofs afforded by their cowardly howls that they underwent intense pain. Mr. Taylor, having a weak cause, became abusive, and called the flogging of criminals "brutal and degrading." It does not really matter what it is, provided that it accomplishes its object, makes the man flogged very sorry that he ever came under the lash, and firmly resolve that he will take care not to bring himself within reach of the cat again. That is precisely the result which we seek to bring about, and if fifty lashes are not sufficient we should be glad to see the number doubled, trebled, or quadrupled. After all, few men get more than twenty-five lashes, which is a comparatively trifling punishment. Mr. Taylor dislikes flogging also because it demoralises the population, as shown by the number of applications made to be allowed to see a garrotter whipped. As a matter of fact we believe that very few persons have ever been at once admitted on these occasions; but because a few persons take a morbid pleasure in seeing a ruffian suffer pain, that is no reason why the pain should not be inflicted. It is not alleged that those who are admitted to the spectacle become worse citizens than they were before. This morbid curiosity may therefore be set aside as an irrelevant incident.

Again, Mr. Taylor argues that we ought not to apply a brutalising punishment to garrotters, because they are already brutalised. But the object is not to brutalise them, but simply to influence them in the only way in which such men can be reached, *i. e.*, through severe bodily pain. A ruffian such as it is proposed to flog, is incapable of reformation; and prison is too indefinite a punishment to produce much effect on him. He knows, however what bodily pain means, can appreciate, and does most heartily dread it. It is to be regretted that there exist any men so thoroughly of the nature of vicious animals as to be capable of being deterred from inflicting bodily suffering on others only by fear of retribution in kind; but we must take men as they are not as they ought to be; and experience teaches us that the only means to move Mr. Taylor's compassion prove that flogging is feared when nothing else is. Frequently has a prisoner observed with fervent joy, 'At all events, they can't make this a flogging matter;' and Mr. Waddy, a barrister, declares that over and over again he has been asked, not 'Shall I get off?' but 'Will they warm my back?' Why not then punish with the lash the fraudulent bank director, 'who creates a widespread misery to which a knock-down blow on a dark road is nothing?' The answer is obvious. The existing method of punishment is sufficiently deterrant, and

anyhow it is a great and precious gift. Then of course the sage, who has devoted his years to all that is excellent, and abjured

'The constant revolution, stale
And taste'ess, of the same repeated joys,
That palls and satiates, and makes languid li'e
A pedlar's pack that bows the bearer down,"

in *his* turn, dreads not the approach of middle age, nor fears aught but waste of time, they only who have anything worth doing finding the leisure in which to do it. In fine, it may safely be averred that middle age is a disagreeable estate, yet as necessary to be passed through as the Pas de Calais on the road from France to England—welcome to none, dreaded by more, endured by many, and yet bounteously designed by Providence as the gentle transition for youth's light blood to the time when the

'last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.'

THE LONDON POLICE COURTS.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for October.)

"Unbribed, unsought, the wretched to redress;
Swift of despatch and easy of access."—DRYDEN.

PROBABLY few of the readers of 'Maga' have ever entered a London police court, or had any practical experience of the working of that portion of our judicial system which most immediately affects the safety and comfort of our daily life. The column which is devoted by the daily press to the police reports, contains but a slight and meagre account of the actual proceedings which occupy the time and attention of the metropolitan police magistrates, and is confined almost exclusively to those cases which may be expected to result in trials of public interest and importance, which really form but a small part of the business which is brought before the magistrate.

The jurisdiction of the metropolitan police courts extends from Hornsey on the north to Norwood on the south, and from Barking Creek and Woolwich on the east to Wimbledon and Hammersmith on the west of the metropolis; from this, however, must be excepted the city proper, which remains under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and aldermen.

In this district, then, are eleven police courts,* to each of which two magistrates are allotted, who are responsible for the conduct and despatch of the business, one of whom is in attendance from ten o'clock until five (and later if need be) every day throughout the year, except Sunday's, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. At Bow Street, in addition to the two magistrates allotted to that court, the chief magistrate attends daily, and besides taking a portion of the ordinary business of the court, presides over the very numerous cases which now arise under the extradition treaties, and over those more important investigations which may properly be considered as State trials, and conducts the necessary communications with the various departments of the Government. Clerks are attached to each court, and a staff of ushers and other officers are in attendance to assist in the transction of the business.

The duties of the court may be divided into those which are inquisitorial in those which are judicial. To the former class belong all those inquiries which take place preparatory to the committal of a prisoner for trial at the sessions or assizes, comprising, with some exceptions, all felonies and the more serious class of misdemeanours. To the latter belong the far more numerous cases of every conceivable description which a magistrate has power to decide summarily.

The tendency of recent legislation has been to increase largely the number of this latter class. Larcenies and embezzlements for a small amount, or where the prisoner pleads guilty or is under the prescribed age—cases which, a few years ago, could only be adjudicated upon by a jury—are now confided to the discussion of a police magistrate; besides which, his jurisdiction in cases of aggravated assaults has, of late years, been largely extended. In the same class must be comprised those cases which arise under the numerous Acts passed within a recent period relating to the regulation of streets, the construction of buildings, the suppression of nuisances, the general sanitary arrangements of the district, the settlement of disputes between landlords and their lodgers, between masters and servants, including the important and sometimes very difficult cases which arise with regard to bastardy agreements and under other statutes, whose name is legion: and to these must be added common assaults, and all the petty offences arising from disputes as to the water tap, the clothesline, the washing-copper, the feuds of children, followed by battles between their respective mothers, —the religious animosities of Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Christian, as bitter, though not so fatal, as when Richard the First returned from the Holy Land; and, above all, from that *fons et origo* of all crime—Drink.

As soon as the magistrate takes his seat, the ordinary business of the day commences.

Of this an accurate record is kept in the following manner: In all summary cases a careful note of the evidence is taken by the clerk, and preserved in the court. In all those cases which have ultimately to go before a superior tribunal, a deposition is taken down, read over, and signed by each witness, and then transmitted to the court before which the trial is to take place. A perfect history of each case is thus preserved for future reference, and a triple record of the decision is entered, in the magistrate's book, on the clerk's note, and on the police charge-sheet.

It requires no small amount of skill on the part of the clerk to disentangle the confused web in which a witness frequently enfolds his story. Dickens had great experience in police courts, and no doubt drew the rambling narratives of Mrs. Finching and Mrs. Gamp from what he there heard.

The arrangement of the business differs in some degree in the several courts, but in general that which is first disposed of consists of persons who have been taken to the station-house principally for their own protection, being what in police language is called "drunk and incapable," and who, if not in custody, would probably have been robbed or maltreated. These are generally discharged with a reprimand, or, if old offenders, or persons who from their station in life might have been expected to set a better example, sentenced to a small fine. To these succeed the "drunk and disorderlies," when the offence of drunkenness has been aggravated by some misconduct not amounting to an actual assault. These offences are generally visited by a moderate fine, or a short period of imprisonment. Then follow the more serious charges, which, of course, include every offence known to the law.

There are few cases which occasion more anxiety to the magistrate, or require greater caution and discretion on his part, than those which arise from the provisions of the Reformatory and Industrial School Acts.

Many persons would be startled at the powers possessed by magistrates under these Acts. The Industrial School Act of 1866 empowers any person to bring any child under the age of fourteen years, who may be found on the streets or in any public place begging, either avowedly or under pretence of selling small articles, such as cigar-lights, or wandering without home or guardianship, or who is a destitute orphan, or whose parent may be in prison, before two justices or a police magistrate, who may thereupon order the child to be detained in an industrial school for any period, provided it does not extend beyond the time when the child shall attain the age of sixteen years.

In addition to this, any parent, step-parent, or guardian who finds any child under fourteen refractory, or not amenable to proper control, may apply to two justices or one police magistrate, who may relieve the parent of his difficulty by sending the child to an industrial school until it is sixteen years of age. As to the age at which the power of the justices or magistrate is to commence, the words of the Act would certainly authorise their being called into the nursery to manage a fractious baby of six months, weeks, or even days old! This is a contingency which is not likely to occur, and which probably the Legislature hardly contemplated. In all likelihood the justices or magistrate are invested with this power by the skill of the draughtsman, and must be trusted not to exercise it indiscreetly.

That these Acts require the utmost care and circumspection on the part of the magistrate is evident; and it becomes still more important from the circumstance that the powers contained in them may be called into action by any person; and unhappily philanthropy is not always accompanied by judgment, and the most cruel acts sometimes arise from the most benevolent motives. We heard the following case narrated not long ago by the magistrate at whose court it occurred. Just as he was leaving the bench, an old blind man and a little girl were placed in the dock. A constable stated that whilst he was on duty in the street, a gentleman had directed his attention to the little girl, had called the child and given her a halfpenny, and then ordered him to take her into custody. "I could not leave the old blind man in the street," said the officer, "so I brought them both before your worship." The magistrate inquired whether the old man was known to the police as an habitual beggar. "Oh no," was the reply. "He has been about for many years. He gets his living by fiddling for the sailors. The little girl is his grandchild, and leads him about. He may have begged now and then when he's very hard up but it's very seldom if at all." The magistrate discharged the prisoners; and almost immediately afterwards the gentleman who had given the halfpenny to the child, and then given the child into custody, entered, and took his seat by the side of the magistrate, who told him he had dismissed the case. "I am sorry for it," he said. "It would have been a very good thing for that child if you had sent her to an industrial school." "And what would her grandfather have done without her?" said the magistrate. "He might have got a dog!" was the reply. Such is benevolence when it runs mad!

Another case occurred shortly afterwards at the same court, which illustrates forcible the necessity of extreme caution in the exercise of the powers in question. A man was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute to the support of his son, who had been sent to an industrial school. We will tell his story as nearly as we can in his own words.

"I call this hard lines.—Here you've took away my boy, and now you wants me to pay for him. I wants my boy back again. I've seven on' em, besides one as I keeps, as belonged to a mate of mine as was killed in the docks by a fall, two years ago, and his mother died in the hospital, and I've kep him since amongst mine, and I never asked for no help from the parish or nobody—not a farden. It arn't feasible that I should send my boy out to beg—Wandering, was he? why, I sent him out for a walk, as the doctor said would do him good, and he come back.—Ragged, was he bad, did he? He was like to look bad, when he'd been down in the fever for a month.—Ragged, was he? why, it's likely, when I'd locked up his best clothes that he might go down decent to the country when I'd been saving up money to send him to get him out of the fever, as the doctor said. It's hard I have to work to get clothes at all for some on' em—and you takes him away and locks him up and sends him to prison.—School, is it? Well it's all one, and now you wants me to pay for him. I wants my boy back again. That's what I wants." The magistrate directed inquiries to be made into the case. The story was found to be true, and the result was that the child was restored to his father.

One instance such as this cropping up, indicates, we fear, the existence of many cases of hardship beneath the surface.

Another danger attends the administration of these Acts. A large, and we fear increasing, class exists, with whom it is an object of desire to get a child into a reformatory or industrial school.

It is a fact—and a more frightful proof of utter demoralisation cannot be conceived—that a parent not unfrequently places money in the way of a child with the express intention that it should be stolen, and then brings the child before the magistrate charged with the offence, in the hope of being thus relieved from the burden of its maintenance, and that it will be provided for at the public expense. Let the reader picture to himself the position of a working man who struggles hard to bring up his family honestly and independently, and to give his children some education; who denies himself personal indulgences, and labours early and late for this object, and who is exposed to the taunts and sneers of his next door neighbour, who says, "Do ask I do—drink your wages—idle half the week—turn your children into the streets—bring them up as thieves and vagabonds. The school board officer will pick them up and take them before a magistrate, who will send them to a school where they will be better taught, fed, clothed, and lodged, than you can do for them, and paid for by rates or fools like you who slave and starve yourselves."

This is no imaginary picture. A man was summoned some months ago for an order to be made on him to contribute towards the maintenance of his child in an industrial school. When the officer served the summons, he boasted that this was the third child he had got provided for, and said they were quite welcome to him. The magistrate ordered him to pay five shillings a-week; but such an order is generally futile. The man moves his residence from place to place, and it would cost too much to hunt him out. He can earn from 35s. to 40s. a-week, and spend it in debauchery. Did our space permit, we could multiply these cases by scores; but we have said enough to show the extreme caution a magistrate is compelled to exercise.

The confusion arising from the apparent identity of two different persons has been the fertile theme of comedy ever since the days of Plautus.

A short time ago a man was brought to one of the police courts, charged with some offence not of a very serious nature. It was stated that he had been previously convicted at the Mansion House and at Worship Street. He admitted that he had been at Worship Street, but stoutly denied that he had ever been at the Mansion House. He was identified as having been there by his photograph, by his having a scar over the left eye, and having lost the first joint of the forefinger of the left hand. This certainly appeared pretty good evidence of identity. The prisoner was remanded for a week, and during that week another man who had a scar over the left eye, who had lost the first joint of the forefinger of the left hand, who equally resembled the photograph, and who was, in fact, the man who had been at the Mansion House, was taken into custody. The two men, who had no connection with each other, were placed side by side in the dock, before the magistrate. Such a case as this is probably unique, and we should have been disposed to doubt its truth had we not received it from the magistrate before whom the men were brought.

Wilful and distinct perjury is, unhappily, common, but it is often clumsy and easy of detection; but there is a kind of false swearing which is more apt to mislead, when, in a hazy and excited state of mind, an account of a transaction, utterly inconsistent with the real facts, is given, but which yet is strongly impressed on the mind of the witness. This occurs sometimes with regard to matters as to which it might be supposed that mistake was impossible.

A prisoner was charged not long ago with assaulting and knocking out the tooth of an old woman. In confirmation of her story, the complainant displayed the gap in her jaw, and produced the identical tooth, so she swore, which the prisoner had knocked out. The appearance of the tooth excited the suspicion of the magistrate, and he called to his assistance a surgeon who happened to be present, and who, after examining the tooth, said that more than a month must certainly have elapsed since it had been in any living head, as there was a portion of the gum adhering to it, which was dry and shrivelled; "besides," he said, "the tooth that the woman has lost is one of the *incisors*, whereas this is a *bicuspid molar*." In spite of this, the old woman, who probably did not know what a "bicuspid molar" was, persisted in swearing that that was the tooth, and nothing but the tooth. Indeed, the scientific language in which common facts are sometimes disguised might suggest a suggestion of a higher order of education: we have heard a black eye described as "ecchymosis surrounding the orbit;" and when it has been what is called in common parlance "bunged up," the "action of the visual organs" has been said to be "impeded."

When the charges have been disposed of, the time of the court is generally occupied by hearing applications. It is impossible to place any limit to the subjects which are thus brought before the magistrate, and upon which his opinion and advice are asked. He might be supposed to possess the power of every court from the Queen's Bench and the Court of Chancery downwards, but the powers he is most frequently asked to assume are those which belong to the Divorce Court.

We happened to be present one day when a smart-looking young woman stepped forward to tell her wrongs. She related how, passing the door of one her fellow-lodgers, she heard her faithless husband's voice inside, and, availing herself of the keyhole for the purpose of observation, saw him sitting with his arm encircling the waist of Mrs. Perkins. Thinking that where the husband was, the wife ought to be welcome too, she tried to open the door; it was fastened. She knocked: after a suspicious period of delay it was opened, and there stood Mrs. Perkins *alone*, looking the picture of innocence. "I looks round, your worship; I sees no lady; villain's coat-tail a-sticking out of Mrs. Perkin's coal-cupboard. I pulled him out, and I scratched his face, I did, and he can't deny it. And I wants your worship's advice what I'm to do with him; and I puts it to your worship, what would be the feelings of your worship's good-lady if she saw your worship's coat-tail a-sticking out of another lady's coal-cupboard?" Such appeals to personal experience and domestic affections and habits are by no means rare; and indeed one of the most useful though least conspicuous parts of the duty of a metropolitan magistrate is that of acting as adviser to any one who seeks his counsel.

(To be continued.)

ABOUT A BRITON ABROAD.

FROM all I hear and read, I think the least lovely aspect of Jorkins' countrymen is that which presents itself when they go on the continent for what some of them call 'a tower.' Possibly I may be prejudiced, because, in my unfortunately limited range of personal observation, the most widely-travelled man, the man who has dared all the valleys in Switzerland and has even looked upon the borders of Germany, is Mr. Mundella. But apart from the inevitable associations of this acquaintance, I fancy that the Englishman who at this season of the year is calling out 'due pang' at half the *tables-d' hote* in Europe is not a nice sort of per, son to meet. He is the same honest, industrious, generous-hearted fellow whom you know in the City, at the table of the Town Council, or even in the counting-house of his own large and prosperous establishment for the sale of silk or sausages. But when he crosses that silver streak which makes him so ill, he seems to turn the seamy side out, and is somebody quite different from him you knew and loved under the circumstances indicated above. He is either loud or sulky, snuffs up his broad nose at everything peculiar to the country of which he is a guest, and bellows 'garsong!' in a truculent voice, which suggests that he has just discovered that some of those confounded foreigners have picket his pocket. Often without meaning it, and simply because he cannot speedily assimilate himself to new scenes and ways which he doesn't understand, he is rude and offensive, thinking nothing worse the while than that he is worthily maintaining the independence and superiority of the Englishman. Of a more harmless type is 'Mr. John Hope, of 31 Morayplace,' who writes to the *Edinburgh Daily Review* a letter which Jorkins fished up to-day from a corner of his waistcoat-pocket, and which is in its way a perfect gem. Here it is, being dated from 'Homburg von-der Hohe:'

"Sir,—I have been here for a few days enjoying the charming air and charming weather of this charming place. It was announced at the Elizabethan Brunnen this morning that there would be a promenade concert in the afternoon. I attended, and was pleased to find that it was given by the spirited band of the 80th Fusiliers of Prussia, stationed here. They were seated under a pavilion encircled with lofty trees in cool shade, the low roof of the pavilion and the lofty trees preventing the sound dispersing into space. I wish we had such a place for our public music. Their playing was excellent, but what charmed me specially was to hear them play "The British League," the tune well known to our Edinburgh juveniles. At the end of the concert the men marched slowly away, and I followed, and I rejoiced to observe them proceed direct to the Ludwig Brunnen, where they all partook of a tumbler of that delightful water. As I could not express to them in their own language either the pleasure I had in hearing them play "The British League," or my appreciation of their having sought their refreshment from this spring, I could do nothing but whistle to them "The British League" tune, which I made them all hear; and they smiled and bowed acknowledgments as they left the Brunnen and marched to their barracks. I think this incident of the band resorting to the Brunnen after their concert was over is worth transmitting to your paper, and I am sure it will prove interesting to some of your readers, and worthy of imitation by all."

Can you not conjure up the scene at the Brunnen? Honest Mr. John Hope, probably attired in a light check suit, and having an alpaca umbrella under his arm, his heart stirred by hearing a tune that brought back to him a sudden vision of Prince's-street with Arthur's Seat in the distance, and his tongue stubbornly refusing to make any sounds more nearly approaching German than pure Gaelic. What shall he do? He tells us in simple language that needs no glossary what he did, and leaves us to guess what the Germans thought of this strange being who followed them, probably making a weird quasi-imitative of delight, and who, when they halted to take a glass of water, whistled a tune to them. Three explanations would naturally offer themselves to the mind of the Fusiliers—either Mr. John Hope was drunk, was an idiot, or was an Englishman; and in view of the season of the year there is too much reason to fear that they would accept the last explanation.—*The World.*

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